

## War Erupts

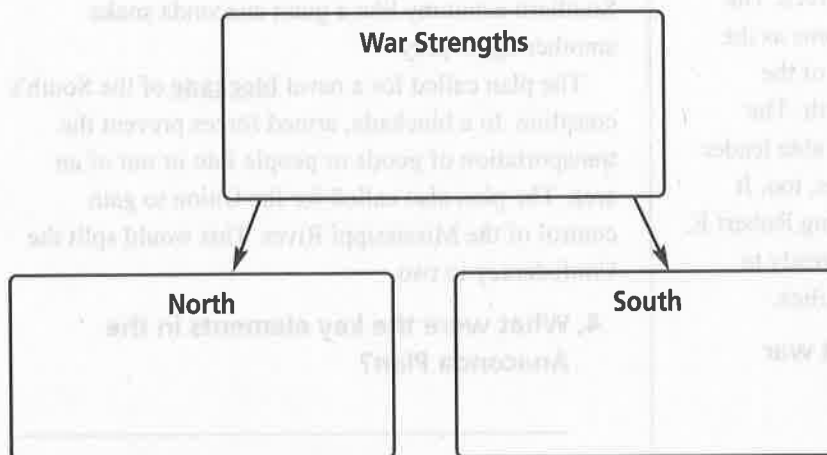
### Before You Read

In the last chapter, you read about how the nation broke apart over the divisive issue of slavery.

In this section, you will learn about the early years of the Civil War.

### As You Read

Use the diagram below to take notes on the advantages of the North and South as the war began.



### TERMS & NAMES

**Fort Sumter** Federal fort in harbor of Charleston, South Carolina

**Robert E. Lee** Confederate military leader

**border state** Slave state that bordered the North

**King Cotton** Title showing cotton's importance to the South

**Anaconda Plan** Union's plan to surround and defeat the South

**blockade** The preventing of goods or people from entering or leaving an area

**First Battle of Bull Run** Early battle that ended with a Confederate victory

### First Shots at Fort Sumter; Lincoln Calls Out the Militia (pages 481–482)

*Which side took the first shot?*

Southern states began seceding from the Union. State officials took over most of the federal forts inside their borders. Major Robert Anderson attempted to hold on to **Fort Sumter** in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. However, his troops soon ran low on supplies.

President Lincoln knew that supplying the fort might lead to war. But if he withdrew the troops, he would be giving in to the rebels. He decided to send supplies. Confederate leaders responded by attacking the fort on April 12, 1861. Major Anderson soon surrendered. With this battle, the Civil War had begun.

President Lincoln called on Northerners to put down the Southern rebellion. As a result, many Northern men joined the army. States such as Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas reacted angrily to the president's call to

arms. They did not want to fight against their neighbors. These states seceded from the Union. They sent their men to fight for the Confederacy.

The Confederacy was happy to have Virginia on its side. Virginia was a large and wealthy state. In addition, Virginia was the home of **Robert E. Lee**. Lee was a talented and respected military leader. The Confederacy soon moved its capital to Richmond.

### 1. Why was Virginia important to the Confederacy?

### Choosing Sides; Strengths and Weaknesses (pages 482–484)

*What were the Union's war advantages?*

Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were known as **border states**. These were slave states that

bordered the North. Because of their resources and location, these states could tip the scales toward one side in the war.

Keeping Maryland in the Union was especially important to the North. If Maryland seceded, then Washington, D.C., would be cut off from the Union. Pro-Union leaders quickly gained control of the Maryland legislature. As a result, the state stayed in the Union. Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware also stayed in the Union. In the end, 24 states made up the Union. Eleven states joined the Confederacy.

The Union appeared to have a significant war advantage—in both manpower and resources. The North had more than twice as many citizens as the South. In addition, more than 80 percent of the nation's factories were located in the North. The North also had President Lincoln, a very able leader.

The Confederacy had some advantages, too. It began the war with able generals, including Robert E. Lee. In addition, Southern soldiers were ready to fight hard to defend their homes and families.

## 2. What were the South's greatest war advantages?

### The Confederate Strategy (page 484)

*Why was cotton king in the South?*

The South did not want to conquer the North. The Confederacy only wanted to be independent. Confederate leaders hoped the North would soon tire of war and accept Southern independence.

The Confederacy hoped to win foreign support in the war. Southerners looked to **King Cotton** to win this support. Cotton was king in the South because of its importance in the world market. The South grew most of the cotton for Europe's textile mills. When war broke out, Southern planters withheld cotton from the market. They hoped that this would force France and Britain to aid the Confederate cause. However, these nations had a surplus of cotton. As a result, Europe did not get involved in the war.

## 3. How did the South hope to win European support?

### The Union Strategy (page 484)

*What was the Union's war goal?*

The North's goal was to bring the Southern states back into the Union. To do this, the North developed an offensive strategy known as the **Anaconda Plan**. Under this plan, the North would squeeze the Southern economy like a giant anaconda snake smothering its prey.

The plan called for a naval **blockade** of the South's coastline. In a blockade, armed forces prevent the transportation of goods or people into or out of an area. The plan also called for the Union to gain control of the Mississippi River. This would split the Confederacy in two.

## 4. What were the key elements in the Anaconda Plan?

### Battle of Bull Run (page 485)

*Who won the Battle of Bull Run?*

In the summer of 1861, Lincoln ordered an invasion of Virginia. His goal was to conquer Richmond. After marching into Virginia, Northern troops clashed with Southern soldiers near a river called Bull Run. In the North, this battle became known as the **First Battle of Bull Run**.

The Confederates won the battle. The rebel victory thrilled the South and shocked the North. The North realized it had underestimated its opponent. As a result, President Lincoln began preparing for a long war.

## 5. How did each side react after the Battle of Bull Run?

# Life in the Army

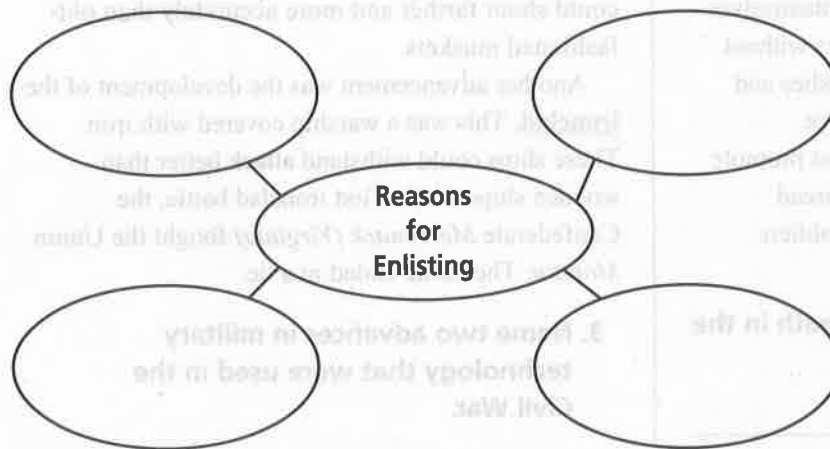
## Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the first battles of the Civil War.

In this section, you will learn about the soldiers who fought the war and the hardships they endured.

## As You Read

Use the diagram below to take notes on the reasons why Americans joined the Civil War.



## TERMS & NAMES

**hygiene** Conditions and practices that promote health

**rifle** Barreled gun that shot a bullet long distances

**minié ball** A bullet with a hollow base

**ironclad** Warship covered with iron

## Those Who Fought; Turning Civilians into Soldiers (pages 488–490)

### Why did Americans enlist?

A majority of soldiers in the Civil War were between 18 and 30. About half the soldiers on both sides came from farms. Many of them had rarely left their fields. As a result, many viewed going off to war as an exciting adventure.

A majority of soldiers in the war were born in the United States. However, *immigrants* from other countries served on both sides. Irish and German immigrants made up the largest ethnic groups. Native Americans also served on both sides.

Many African Americans wanted to fight in the war. They saw the war as a way to end slavery. At first, neither side accepted African Americans into their armies. However, as the conflict wore on, the North let African Americans serve.

In all, about three million Americans fought in the war. Roughly two million soldiers served the Union. Just under a million served the Confederacy. Many of

the soldiers were volunteers. They enlisted for a variety of reasons. Some sought adventure and glory. Some wanted to escape a life of boredom. Some fought for loyalty. Others signed up for the recruitment money.

Volunteers trained in local army camps. Soldiers did hours of drills and exercises each day. They learned to stand correctly, march in *formation*, and handle their guns. Between drills, soldiers performed numerous chores. These included digging trenches, cutting firewood, and cleaning camp.

Union soldiers wore blue uniforms. Confederate troops wore gray and yellowish-brown uniforms. The uniforms often were of poor quality. Contractors took advantage of the need for uniforms and supplied shoddy goods. Some Southern states had trouble even providing full uniforms for their soldiers.

Most soldiers in army camps received plenty of food. Their rations included beef or salt pork, flour, vegetables, and coffee. On the battlefield, the soldiers' diet became more limited. Some soldiers went hungry because supply trains could not reach them.

1. What were some of the reasons that soldiers on both sides enlisted to fight in the Civil War?

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**Hardships of Army Life** (page 490)

*What conditions did soldiers endure?*

Soldiers endured terrible conditions on the battlefield and in the camps. The fields often were wet, muddy, and cold. Many camps were unclean due to piled up garbage and outdoor toilets. The soldiers themselves often were filthy. They usually went weeks without bathing or washing their clothes. Their bodies and clothing became overrun with fleas and lice.

**Hygiene**—conditions and practices that promote health—was poor during the war. Widespread sickness resulted. Diseases killed more soldiers during the Civil War than battle wounds.

2. What was the main cause of death in the Civil War?

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**Changes in Military Technology** (page 491)

*What were some advances in military technology?*

The Civil War brought about many advances in military technology. These advances led to higher death rates for both sides. One such improvement was the development of the **rifle**. A rifle is a gun with a grooved barrel that causes a bullet to spin through the air. This spin gives a bullet more distance and accuracy. A **minié ball** is a bullet with a hollow base. The bullet expands upon firing to fit the grooves in the barrel. Rifles with minié balls could shoot farther and more accurately than old-fashioned muskets.

Another advancement was the development of the **ironclad**. This was a warship covered with iron. These ships could withstand attack better than wooden ships. In the first ironclad battle, the Confederate *Merrimack (Virginia)* fought the Union *Monitor*. The battle ended in a tie.

3. Name two advances in military technology that were used in the Civil War.

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**Skillbuilder**

Look at the photograph and then answer the question.

**How might drill help turn recruits into soldiers?**

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# No End in Sight

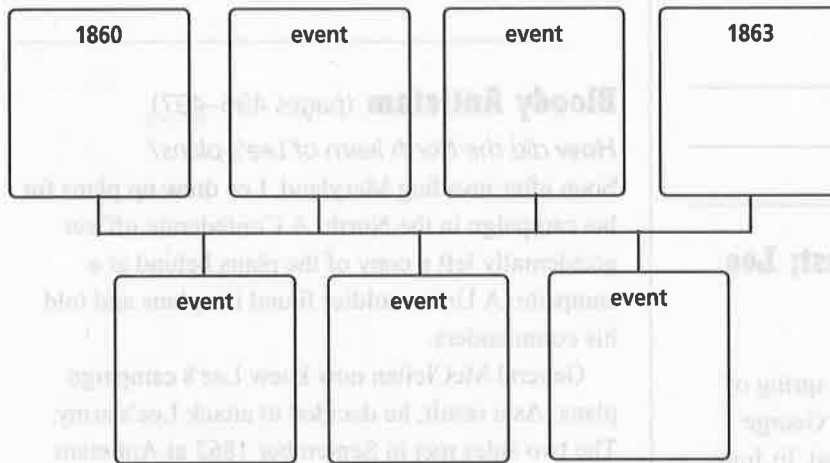
## Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the hardships of army life during the Civil War.

In this section, you will learn about the war's early battles and how they resulted in a bloody stalemate.

## As You Read

Use the diagram below to take notes on the key events of the war's early years.



## TERMS & NAMES

**Ulysses S. Grant** Union general

**Battle of Shiloh** Battle in Tennessee noted for its fierce fighting

**cavalry** Soldiers on horseback

**Seven Days' Battles** Week-long fighting in which Confederates turned back the Union effort to take Richmond

**Battle of Antietam** Battle in Maryland that left 25,000 soldiers dead or wounded

## Union Victories in the West (page 493)

**Who** was Ulysses S. Grant?

The Union army won victories in the West. The victorious Union general was **Ulysses S. Grant**. In 1862, Grant captured two Confederate river forts in Tennessee. These were Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the nearby Cumberland River.

The seizure of Fort Henry opened up a river highway into the heart of the South. Union gunboats could now travel on the river as far as northern Alabama. Soon after taking the forts, Union troops marched into Tennessee's capital, Nashville.

**1. Why was capturing Fort Henry important?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

## The Battle of Shiloh (pages 494–495)

**Who** won the Battle of Shiloh?

As a result of Grant's victories, the Confederate troops along the Western front retreated. Grant followed. The two sides met in April 1862 near Shiloh Church in Tennessee. The **Battle of Shiloh** turned out to be the bloodiest battle the Civil War had yet seen.

The North won—but at a terrible cost. The number of dead and wounded Union soldiers was more than 13,000. The Confederates lost nearly 11,000 of out 41,000 soldiers.

**2. Why was the Battle of Shiloh considered a costly victory for the North?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

**The Fall of New Orleans** (page 495)

**Why** was the capture of New Orleans significant?

Another setback for the Confederacy occurred in the spring of 1862. In April, a Union fleet led by David Farragut captured New Orleans. New Orleans was the largest city in the South.

The fall of New Orleans was a heavy blow to the South. After the victories of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the Union controlled most of the Mississippi River. The North was well on its way to cutting the Confederacy in two.

**3. What goal was the North on its way to achieving with the capture of New Orleans?**

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**Lee Claims Victories in the East; Lee Invades the North** (page 496)

**Why** did Lee invade the North?

Fighting increased in the East during the spring of 1862. After many delays, Union General George McClellan attempted to capture Richmond. In June, Confederate General Robert E. Lee prepared to turn McClellan's army back. Lee sent his **cavalry**—soldiers on horseback—to spy on McClellan's army and to find out its size. Lee then attacked McClellan's forces. For about a week, the two sides fought a series of clashes known as the **Seven Days' Battles**. In the end, the Confederate troops forced the Union army to retreat to Washington.

Encouraged by his victory, Lee decided to invade the Union. In September 1862, the Confederate general took his army into Maryland. Lee had several reasons for attacking the North. He hoped that a victory would force Lincoln to talk peace. In addition, the invasion would give Virginia farmers a break from the war during harvest season.

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Lee also hoped that a successful invasion of the North might convince Europe to side with the South. Britain and France originally had chosen to stay out of the war. But by 1862, both countries were leaning toward supporting the Confederacy. Both nations were impressed by Lee's victories. In addition, their textile industry was suffering from a lack of Southern cotton.

**4. For what reasons did Lee invade the North?**

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**Bloody Antietam** (pages 496–497)

**How** did the North learn of Lee's plans?

Soon after invading Maryland, Lee drew up plans for his campaign in the North. A Confederate officer accidentally left a copy of the plans behind at a campsite. A Union soldier found the plans and told his commanders.

General McClellan now knew Lee's campaign plans. As a result, he decided to attack Lee's army. The two sides met in September 1862 at Antietam Creek in Maryland. The **Battle of Antietam** was the bloodiest day in all of American history. By the end of the one-day clash, about 25,000 soldiers lay dead or wounded.

Lee lost about one-third of his fighting force. As a result, he withdrew to Virginia. McClellan did not follow, missing a chance to finish off the wounded Southern army. President Lincoln fired McClellan.

**5. Why did Lee retreat after the Battle of Antietam?**

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Chapter **16** The Civil War Begins**Glossary/After You Read****formation** A particular arrangement**immigrant** Person arriving from another country**Terms & Names****A.** Fill in the blanks with the letter of the term that best completes the sentence.

- a. minié ball
- b. First Battle of Bull Run
- c. King Cotton
- d. border states
- e. Battle of Antietam

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ could sway the outcome of the war because of their location and their resources.

2. The Southerners hoped to use \_\_\_\_\_ to gain support from European textile traders.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a bullet with a hollow base.

4. The Confederacy stunned the Union by winning the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the bloodiest day in American history.

**B.** Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- a. Robert E. Lee
- b. Fort Sumter
- c. Seven Days' Battles
- d. Ulysses S. Grant
- e. Battle of Shiloh

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Civil War started at this fort

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Thunderstorm made this battle a muddy one

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Confederate military leader

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Union general

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Southern troops won this battle

**Main Ideas**

1. How did the war goals of the Union and Confederacy differ?

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2. What was the significance of the First Battle of Bull Run?

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3. Why were the Union victories in the West and the fall of New Orleans significant to the Union cause?

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4. What factors contributed to the spread of disease among Civil War soldiers?

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5. Why did General Lee go on the offensive against the North?

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**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Do you agree or disagree with General Lee's decision to go on the offensive against the North? Explain your answer.
2. How might both sides believe that they were fighting for a just cause in the Civil War?